

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS - BY DEPARTMENT

Appendix

	Actual 2002/03	Adopted 2003/04	Estimated 2003/04	Adopted 2004/05
General Government				
Full-time	189.00	185.00	190.00	197.00
Part-time	6.50	6.50	6.50	4.95
Total FTE	195.50	191.50	196.50	201.95
Police				
Full-time	585.00	585.00	587.00	628.00
Part-time	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
Grant	2.00	2.00	-	-
Total FTE	590.10	590.10	590.10	631.10
Financial Services				
Full-time	142.00	138.00	137.00	139.00
Part-time	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.00
Total FTE	144.50	140.50	139.50	143.00
Transportation				
Full-time	45.00	37.00	35.00	36.00
Part-time	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Total FTE	46.35	38.35	36.35	37.35
Community Services				
Full-time	335.00	322.00	322.00	323.00
Part-time	170.35	173.30	173.30	178.89
Grant	10.75	10.75	10.75	11.75
Total FTE	516.10	506.05	506.05	513.64
Information Systems				
Full-time	73.00	73.00	74.00	78.00
Part-time	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
Total FTE	73.81	73.81	74.81	78.81
Fire				
Full-time	-	-	1.00	1.00
Part-time *	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
Total FTE	2.68	2.68	3.68	3.68
Water Resources				
Full-time	139.00	135.00	135.00	138.00
Part-time	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total FTE	139.00	136.00	136.00	139.00
Municipal Services				
Full-time	210.00	213.00	212.00	216.00
Part-time	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total FTE	213.00	216.00	215.00	219.00
Citizen & Neighborhood Resources				
Full-time	35.00	32.00	32.00	36.00
Grant	-	-	-	1.00
Total FTE	35.00	32.00	32.00	37.00
Human Resources				
Full-time	33.00	32.00	32.00	34.00
Part-time	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Total FTE	35.50	34.50	34.50	36.50
Economic Vitality				
Full-time	10.00	8.00	8.00	10.00
Total FTE	10.00	8.00	8.00	10.00
Planning and Development Services				
Full-time	151.00	142.00	140.00	140.00
Total FTE	151.00	142.00	140.00	140.00
Total Full-time Position FTE	1,947.00	1,902.00	1,905.00	1,976.00
Total Part-time Position FTE	192.79	196.74	196.74	202.28
Total Grant Funded Position	12.75	12.75	10.75	12.75
Total Citywide Position FTE	2,152.54	2,111.49	2,112.49	2,191.03

Note:
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) - A calculation used to convert part time hours to equivalent full-time positions. Full-time employee salaries are based on 2,080 hours per year. The full-time equivalent of a part-time employee is calculated by dividing number of hours budgeted by 2,080.
* 40 Part-time Fire Support Positions (2.68 FTE), included in the Fire Support program.

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS - BY FUND

Appendix

	Adopted 2004/05	General Fund	HURF	Special Programs	Enterprise	Internal Service	Total
General Government							
Full-time	197.00	194.00	-	3.00	-	-	197.00
Part-time	4.95	2.87	-	2.08	-	-	4.95
Total FTE	201.95	196.87	-	5.08	-	-	201.95
Police							
Full-time	628.00	627.00	-	1.00	-	-	628.00
Part-time	3.10	3.10	-	-	-	-	3.10
Total FTE	631.10	630.10	-	1.00	-	-	631.10
Financial Services							
Full-time	139.00	108.00	-	-	24.00	7.00	139.00
Part-time	4.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00
Total FTE	143.00	112.00	-	-	24.00	7.00	143.00
Transportation							
Full-time	36.00	-	25.00	-	11.00	-	36.00
Part-time	1.35	-	-	-	1.35	-	1.35
Total FTE	37.35	-	25.00	-	12.35	-	37.35
Community Services							
Full-time	323.00	321.00	-	2.00	-	-	323.00
Part-time	178.89	171.33	-	7.56	-	-	178.89
Grant	11.75	-	-	11.75	-	-	11.75
Total FTE	513.64	492.33	-	21.31	-	-	513.64
Information Systems							
Full-time	78.00	78.00	-	-	-	-	78.00
Part-time	0.81	0.81	-	-	-	-	0.81
Total FTE	78.81	78.81	-	-	-	-	78.81
Fire							
Full-time	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
Part-time *	2.68	2.68	-	-	-	-	2.68
Total FTE	3.68	3.68	-	-	-	-	3.68
Water Resources							
Full-time	138.00	-	-	-	138.00	-	138.00
Part-time	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
Total FTE	139.00	-	-	-	139.00	-	139.00
Municipal Services							
Full-time	216.00	42.00	52.00	-	77.00	45.00	216.00
Part-time	3.00	0.75	-	-	2.25	-	3.00
Total FTE	219.00	42.75	52.00	-	79.25	45.00	219.00
Citizen & Neighborhood Resources							
Full-time	36.00	36.00	-	-	-	-	36.00
Grant	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00
Total FTE	37.00	36.00	-	1.00	-	-	37.00
Human Resources							
Full-time	34.00	34.00	-	-	-	-	34.00
Part-time	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	-	2.50
Total FTE	36.50	36.50	-	-	-	-	36.50
Economic Vitality							
Full-time	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
Total FTE	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
Planning and Development Services							
Full-time	140.00	140.00	-	-	-	-	140.00
Total FTE	140.00	140.00	-	-	-	-	140.00
Total Full-time Position FTE	1,976.00	1,591.00	77.00	6.00	250.00	52.00	1,976.00
Total Part-time Position FTE	202.28	188.04	-	9.64	4.60	-	202.28
Total Grant Funded Position FTE	12.75	-	-	12.75	-	-	12.75
Total Citywide Position FTE	2,191.03	1,779.04	77.00	28.39	254.60	52.00	2,191.03

Note:
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) - A calculation used to convert part time hours to equivalent full-time positions. Full-time employee salaries are based on 2,080 hours per year. The full-time equivalent of a part-time employee is calculated by dividing number of hours budgeted by 2,080.
* 40 Part-time Fire Support Positions (2.68 FTE), included in the Fire Support program.

CITY STAFF SUPPORT

Budget Liaisons and CIP Liaisons

Budget Liaisons and **CIP Liaisons** coordinate the budget within their respective departments. The Budget Liaison serves as the vital communication link between their City department and their Financial Services Department Budget Analyst on matters related to their specific operating budget. Budget Liaisons are responsible for coordinating information, checking to see if forms are completed properly, making sure that all necessary documentation is submitted, monitoring the internal review process to meet timelines, and serving as troubleshooters for problems throughout the budget process. The **CIP Liaisons** (identified with an asterisk) essentially serve the same role; however, their focus is on coordination capital projects and multi-year capital planning with the Financial Services Department staff. In many cases the same individual serves both roles.

General Government

Mayor and City Council Rose Zaplatosch
 Office of the City Clerk Linda Lorbeer
 City Attorney & Prosecution Sue Mitrising
 City Auditor Gail Crawford
 City Court Lisa Gurtler
 City Manager's Office Natalie Lewis
 Communications & Public Affairs Maggie Wilson
 Intergovernmental Relations Steve Olson
 WestWorld Jennifer Bowley*

Preservation Department Susan Quinet/ Bob Cafarella*

Police Department Holly Christian*/Carla Murillo

Financial Services Department Lee Guillroy*

Transportation Department Janet Secor*

Community Services Depart. Jeanne Jones/Don Penfield*

Information Systems Department Jennifer Jensen*

Fire Department Jim Ford, Rural Metro

Water Resources Department ... Rick Gregoire/Joe Gross*

Municipal Services Department Terri Huston*

Citizen and Neigh. Resources Dept. Carrie Abts*

Human Resources Department Joe Kisler*

Economic Vitality Department Kathy Montalvo*

Planning & Dev. Services Dept. Dan VandenHam*

Capital Improvement Plan Coordination Teams

The **Capital Improvement Plan Coordination Teams** are comprised of staff from various City departments. The teams are responsible for reviewing all capital projects (construction and technology) for timing and cost considerations, compiling lifecycle costs, and preparing a preliminary capital improvement plan recommendation for review and revision by the General Managers, City Manager, Deputy/Assistant City Managers, Chief Financial Officer, Budget Director, CIP Coordinator, City Council Budget Subcommittee, City Council and various boards and commissions comprised of citizens.

CIP Construction Review Team

Municipal Services Department
 Joe Gross and Alex McLaren
 Transportation Department
 Dave Meinhardt
 Financial Services Department
 Jeff Nichols
 Planning and Development Services Department
 Tim Conner
 Community Services Department
 Don Penfield
 Information Systems Department
 Rich Peterson

CIP Technology Review Team

Information Systems Department
 Jennifer Jensen
 John Krusemark
 Mark Ledbetter
 Cindy Sheldon
 Joe Stowell
 Eric Wood
 Community Services Department
 Jason Song
 Financial Services Department
 Jacob Beard
 Police Department
 Mike Morrison

DEBT SERVICE EXPENSE

Appendix

	Adopted 2004/05	Forecast 2005/06	Forecast 2006/07	Forecast 2007/08	Forecast 2008/09	Final Payment Date
General Obligation Bonds (G.O.)						
Debt Service Fund						
1993 G. O. Refunding	\$ 3,165,370	\$ 3,650,370	\$ 3,730,495	\$ 3,736,690	\$ 3,745,250	06/30/09
1993A G. O. Refunding	2,495,640	147,140	-	-	-	06/30/11
1997 Series H & Pima Road	1,296,750	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
1997 Refunding Bonds	1,140,443	1,956,532	3,989,450	3,968,000	3,974,462	06/30/14
1989 Series I (1998)	1,228,895	1,208,320	1,190,470	1,190,480	177,800	06/30/18
1999A G.O. Bonds	1,294,325	1,279,325	1,261,075	1,260,475	1,257,000	06/30/09
2001 G.O. Refunding Bonds-6% & 20%	3,637,576	2,803,376	788,176	785,463	1,637,664	06/30/22
2002 Various Purpose G.O. Bonds-6% & 20% (\$28M iss. 5/02)	3,175,275	3,139,275	3,115,025	3,091,775	3,074,275	06/30/14
2002 G.O. Refunding Bonds-6% & 20%	4,336,862	5,651,512	5,649,762	5,660,012	5,816,962	06/30/19
2003 G.O. Refunding Bonds-6% & 20% (16,265,000 iss. 9/03)	602,944	607,044	2,140,919	2,146,294	2,159,431	6/30/13
Future Bond-Series 2004 Var. Purpose-6% & 20% (\$48M iss. 5/04)	4,463,098	4,460,685	4,461,210	4,464,535	4,464,743	06/30/18
Future Bond-Series 2006 Var. Purpose-6% & 20% (\$67M iss. 3/06)	-	4,998,442	4,998,075	5,002,575	4,979,825	06/30/25
Future Bond-Series 2007 Var. Purpose-6% & 20% (\$35M iss. 3/07)	-	-	2,613,650	2,627,200	2,615,450	06/30/26
Future Bond-Series 2008 Var. Purpose-6% & 20% (\$14M iss. 3/08)	-	-	-	1,056,971	1,061,913	06/30/27
Future Bond-Series 2009 Var. Purpose-6% & 20% (\$19M iss. 3/09)	-	-	-	-	1,417,183	06/30/28
Fiscal Agent Fees	21,800	22,800	11,500	10,000	10,000	
Total Debt Service Fund - Property Tax	26,858,978	29,924,821	33,949,807	35,000,470	36,391,958	
Water Utility Fund						
1993 Refunding	4,848,000	5,473,000	-	-	-	06/30/06
1993A Refunding	67,065	1,382,065	-	-	-	06/30/06
1993 Refunding CAB Accretion	438,790	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
Fiscal Agent Fees	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	
Total Water Utility Fund - Water Rates	5,355,855	6,857,065	-	-	-	
Preserve Sales Tax Fund						
1999 Preserve G.O. Bonds	2,565,625	2,549,375	2,525,625	2,469,375	2,432,500	06/30/24
2001 Preservation G.O. Bonds	2,383,503	2,364,566	2,343,328	2,324,791	2,328,791	06/30/24
2001 G.O. Refunding Bonds-Preservation Portion	1,464,980	1,464,980	1,464,980	1,464,980	1,464,980	06/30/22
2002 G.O. Bonds-Preservation Portion (\$40M iss. 5/02, prev. \$70M)	1,939,218	1,939,218	1,939,218	1,939,218	1,939,218	06/30/24
2002 G.O. Refunding Bonds-Preservation Portion	360,693	360,693	360,693	360,693	360,693	06/30/19
Future Bond-Preservation GO Series 2004 (\$65.4M, iss. 4/04)	4,399,325	4,464,775	5,506,525	2,635,225	2,635,225	06/30/25
Total Preserve Debt Service - Preserve Sales Tax	13,113,344	13,143,607	14,140,369	11,194,282	11,161,407	
Total General Obligation Bonds	45,328,177	49,925,493	48,090,176	46,194,752	47,553,365	
Revenue Bonds						
Highway User Revenue Fund						
1993 Refunding	3,119,269	3,141,294	3,154,450	-	-	06/30/07
Fiscal Agent Fees	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	
Total Highway User Fund	3,120,269	3,142,294	3,155,450	-	-	
Water Utility Fund						
1989 Series B (1992)	222,742	222,828	225,010	226,495	227,273	06/30/12
1989 Series C (1994)	137,117	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
1996 Refunding Bonds	486,986	620,271	624,092	626,063	626,130	06/30/14
Fiscal Agent Fees	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total Water Utility Fund - Water Rates	847,844	844,099	850,101	853,557	854,403	
Sewer Utility Fund						
1989 Series B (1992)	189,743	189,817	191,675	192,940	193,603	06/30/12
1989 Series C (1994)	116,803	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
1996 Refunding Bonds	414,840	528,379	531,634	533,313	533,370	06/30/14
1989 Series D (1997)	1,409,194	1,417,506	1,412,038	1,406,163	1,399,100	06/30/22
1989 Series E (1998)	3,544,100	3,536,100	3,491,800	3,453,300	3,404,900	06/30/23
Fiscal Agent Fees	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total Sewer Utility Fund - Sewer Rates	5,676,680	5,673,802	5,629,147	5,587,716	5,532,973	
Total Revenue Bonds	9,644,793	9,660,195	9,634,698	6,441,273	6,387,375	

DEBT SERVICE EXPENSE, CONTINUED

Appendix

DEBT SERVICE EXPENSE FIVE YEAR FORECAST

	Adopted 2004/05	Forecast 2005/06	Forecast 2006/07	Forecast 2007/08	Forecast 2008/09	Final Payment Date
Municipal Prop. Corp. (MPC) Bonds						
Excise Debt Fund						
1993 Refunding	\$ 4,394,138	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	06/30/05
1995 TPC	295,380	299,130	297,930	296,380	298,900	06/30/15
1998 Various Purposes	187,200	190,800	184,000	187,200	-	06/30/08
Future Bonds - Loloma Museum (\$4.1 mil Mar 2005) General Fund funded*	304,321	303,063	305,463	302,088	303,713	06/30/25
Future Bonds - Loloma Museum (\$3.0 mil Mar 2005) Bed tax funded	223,429	221,688	219,788	222,413	219,913	06/30/25
Future Bonds - Giants Practice Field (\$6.0 mil Mar 2005) CSA funded**	440,496	440,277	441,002	439,460	440,852	06/30/25
Future Bonds - Giants Practice Field (\$12.0 mil Mar 2005) TSA funded**	880,993	880,553	882,003	878,920	881,703	06/30/25
Future Bonds - Westworld (\$18.0 mil Mar 2005)	1,099,366	1,103,223	1,102,023	1,100,423	1,103,423	06/30/35
Future Bonds - Westworld (\$30.0 mil Mar 2007)	-	-	2,159,687	2,159,620	2,160,820	06/30/27
Fiscal Agent Fees	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
Total Excise Debt Fund	7,875,323	3,488,734	5,641,896	5,636,504	5,459,324	
*The first year debt service payment will be paid from the Economic Investment						
**The total of these amounts have an offsetting revenue in the General Fund from the TSA/CSA						
Solid Waste Fund						
1995 Transfer Station	339,243	341,493	337,993	339,413	340,400	06/30/10
Fiscal Agent Fees	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Total Solid Waste Fund	343,243	345,493	341,993	343,413	344,400	
Water Fund						
2001 Scottswater	1,756,700	1,804,550	1,868,900	1,908,400	-	6/30/08
Future Bonds - MPC/Arsenic (\$55.0 mil May 2004)	4,177,223	4,176,765	4,174,793	4,174,977	4,177,287	6/30/24
Future Bonds - MPCV/Arsenic (\$18.0 mil May 2006)	-	722,184	1,444,367	1,444,367	1,444,367	6/30/25
Future Bonds - MPC/Arsenic (\$13.0 mil May 2008)	-	-	-	521,577	1,043,154	6/30/27
Fiscal Agent Fees	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Total Water Fund	5,937,923	6,707,498	7,492,060	8,053,321	6,668,808	
Sewer Fund						
Future Bonds - MPC/Sewer (\$20.0 mil May 2004)	1,518,990	1,518,823	1,518,107	1,518,173	1,519,013	6/30/24
Total Sewer Fund	1,518,990	1,518,823	1,518,107	1,518,173	1,519,013	
Total Municipal Property Corporation Bonds	15,675,479	12,060,549	14,994,056	15,551,411	13,991,545	
Scottsdale Preserve Authority						
Series 1997A	641,113	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
Series 1998	5,307,926	5,312,126	5,304,126	5,294,226	5,277,126	06/30/24
Series 2001 Refunding	903,746	1,520,246	1,525,921	1,518,296	1,515,296	06/30/22
Fiscal Agent Fees	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Total Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	6,860,785	6,840,372	6,838,047	6,820,522	6,800,422	
Contracts Payable						
General Fund						
U.S. Corps of Engineers - IBW	231,166	231,166	231,166	231,166	231,166	2032
Dial Corp (max. \$440,000 total or 10 yrs)	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	113,058	2009
US Patent Office	2,050	-	-	-	3,080	2009
Nordstrom Garage Lease	2,076,100	2,138,383	2,202,534	2,268,611	2,336,669	2028
Nordstrom Garage Sales Tax	39,446	40,629	41,848	43,104	44,397	2028
Anchor National Life (max. \$2,240,000 or 10 yrs)	-	500,000	617,270	-	-	2007
BOR Administration/Westworld	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	2032
BOR Administration/TPC	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	2035
Promenade (max. \$5,487,000 or 7 yrs)	1,155,000	748,353	-	-	-	2006
Waterfront Retail Sales Tax Rebate (max. \$3,150,000 plus int.)	-	143,310	288,194	285,476	293,626	2015
Waterfront Construction Sales Tax Rebate	241,200	301,500	150,750	-	-	2015
Hotel Valley Ho (max. \$2.5M or 20 yrs)***	210,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	2024
Stacked 40's/Lund - Retail Sales Tax Rebate (max. \$5,500,000 plus int.)	375,000	787,500	827,000	868,000	912,000	2014
Stacked 40's/Lund - Construction Sales Tax Rebate	72,000	-	-	-	-	2014
Total General Fund	4,542,962	5,181,841	4,659,763	4,007,356	4,223,996	
***\$10,000 is transferred out annually to the Special Programs Fund for the preservation and maintenance of properties on the City of Scottsdale's Historic Register						
Special Revenue Fund						
McDowell Sonoran Preserve	955,115	951,765	952,290	955,780	952,480	2013
Total Special Revenue Fund	955,115	951,765	952,290	955,780	952,480	
Total Contracts Payable	5,498,077	6,133,606	5,612,053	4,963,136	5,176,476	
Special Assessment Bonds						
Existing Districts (excluding ID 104)	2,763,528	1,101,884	1,064,203	1,026,522	988,841	01/01/13
Series 104	23,855	22,453	21,051	19,649	18,247	2012
Fiscal Agent Fees	5,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total Special Assessment Bonds	2,792,383	1,126,837	1,086,254	1,047,171	1,008,088	
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	\$ 85,799,694	\$ 85,747,052	\$ 86,255,284	\$ 81,018,265	\$ 80,917,271	

LONG-TERM DEBT OUTSTANDING

Appendix

Long-Term Debt Outstanding

As of 6/30/04 through 6/30/08

	Actual Balance at 6/30/04	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/05	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/06	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/07	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/08	Final Payment Date
General Obligation Bonds (G.O.)						
1993 G.O. Refunding	\$16,605,000	\$15,740,000	\$7,590,000	\$4,910,000	\$2,550,000	06/30/09
1993A G.O. Refunding	3,825,000	1,455,000	-	-	-	06/30/06
1997 Series H	1,235,000	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
1997 Refunding	19,770,000	19,685,000	18,780,000	15,800,000	12,685,000	06/30/14
1989 Series I(1998)	8,090,000	7,235,000	6,345,000	5,415,000	4,445,000	06/30/18
1999 A	5,500,000	4,500,000	3,450,000	2,350,000	1,200,000	06/30/09
1999	16,925,000	15,375,000	13,725,000	11,975,000	10,150,000	06/30/24
2001	28,225,000	27,200,000	26,135,000	25,030,000	23,880,000	06/30/24
2001 Refunding	41,355,000	38,625,000	36,620,000	36,550,000	36,480,000	06/30/22
2002	61,295,000	59,275,000	57,190,000	55,025,000	52,775,000	06/30/24
2002 Refunding	63,505,000	61,660,000	58,445,000	55,120,000	51,685,000	06/30/19
2003 Refunding	15,020,000	14,975,000	14,925,000	13,340,000	11,710,000	06/30/13
2004	113,400,000	111,800,000	110,100,000	107,900,000	107,900,000	06/30/25
Future Bonds	-	-	62,925,000	93,450,000	102,950,000	06/30/28
Total General Obligation Bonds	394,750,000	377,525,000	416,230,000	426,865,000	418,410,000	
Revenue Bonds						
1993 HURF Refunding	8,475,000	5,815,000	2,990,000	-	-	06/30/07
1996 Refunding	6,175,000	5,600,000	4,750,000	3,850,000	2,900,000	06/30/14
1989 Util Series D (1997)	9,775,000	9,200,000	8,575,000	7,925,000	7,250,000	06/30/22
1989 Util Series E (1998)	33,535,000	32,135,000	30,645,000	29,095,000	27,475,000	06/30/23
2004 Refunding	18,880,000	18,800,000	18,435,000	18,060,000	17,670,000	06/30/16
Total Revenue Bonds	76,840,000	71,550,000	65,395,000	58,930,000	55,295,000	
Municipal Property Corporation Bonds (MPC)						
1993 Refunding	4,170,000	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
1998 Various Purpose	680,000	520,000	350,000	180,000	-	06/30/08
1995 Transfer Station	1,740,000	1,485,000	1,215,000	935,000	640,000	06/30/10
2001 Scottswater	6,625,000	5,135,000	3,545,000	1,835,000	-	06/30/08
2004	75,000,000	72,810,000	70,060,000	67,235,000	64,335,000	06/30/24
Future Bonds	-	40,655,000	57,339,272	83,802,816	93,885,098	06/30/35
Total MPC Bonds	88,215,000	120,605,000	132,509,272	153,987,816	158,860,098	
Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds						
1997 Excise Tax	595,000	-	-	-	-	06/30/05
1998 Excise Tax	45,155,000	43,225,000	41,175,000	39,010,000	36,725,000	06/30/24
2001 Refunding	17,305,000	17,235,000	16,545,000	15,820,000	15,070,000	06/30/22
2004 Refunding	22,925,000	22,925,000	22,850,000	22,775,000	22,700,000	06/30/16
Total Scottsdale Preserve Authority Bonds	85,980,000	83,385,000	80,570,000	77,605,000	74,495,000	

LONG-TERM DEBT OUTSTANDING

Appendix

	Actual Balance at 6/30/04	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/05	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/06	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/07	Scheduled Balance at 6/30/08	Final Payment Date
Contracts Payable						
U.S. Corps of Engineers	3,240,991	3,175,633	3,106,932	3,034,716	2,958,806	06/30/32
Dial Corporation	230,313	186,313	155,313	124,313	93,313	06/30/08
U.S. Patent Office	5,130	3,080	3,080	3,080	3,080	01/29/09
Bureau of Reclamation/Westworld	1,595,000	1,540,000	1,485,000	1,430,000	1,375,000	07/29/32
Bureau of Reclamation/TPC	1,705,000	1,650,000	1,595,000	1,540,000	1,485,000	06/10/35
McDowell Sonoran Preserve	6,825,000	6,195,000	5,540,000	4,855,000	4,135,000	06/30/13
Underground Improvement District 104	112,362	98,341	84,321	70,300	56,279	06/30/13
Total Contracts Payable	13,713,796	12,848,367	11,969,646	11,057,409	10,106,478	
Special Assessment Bonds						
Existing Districts	8,754,734	6,340,000	5,505,000	4,670,000	3,835,000	01/01/13
Total Special Assessment Bonds	8,754,734	6,340,000	5,505,000	4,670,000	3,835,000	
Total All Existing Bonds and Contracts	668,253,530	631,598,367	591,914,646	555,862,409	524,166,478	
Total All Future Bonds and Contracts	-	40,655,000	120,264,272	177,252,816	196,835,098	
Total Long-Term Debt Outstanding	\$668,253,530	\$672,253,367	\$712,178,918	\$733,115,225	\$721,001,576	

Sales Tax Agreements

The City also has the following sales tax agreements, in which the City's payments are contingent upon the sales tax generated on the sites. These agreements are not included in the Long-term Debt Outstanding in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, they are shown on the debt service schedule for purposes of budget expenditure authority and cash flow planning.

Entity	Final Payment Date
Nordstrom	06/30/28
Anchor National Life/Portales	06/30/07
Promenade	06/30/06
Waterfront	06/30/15
Hotel Valley Ho	06/30/24
Stacked 40's	06/30/14

COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGINS

June 30, 2004

Net Secondary Assessed Valuation as of June 30, 2004 \$ 3,975,522,083

Debt Limit Equal to 20% of Assessed Valuation 795,104,417

General Obligation Bonded Debt Subject to 20% Debt Limit (net of amounts available in Debt Service Funds for payment on July 1, 2004):

1993 Refunding	\$6,681,000
1993A Refunding	2,374,400
1997 Refunding	17,405,000
1989 Series I (1998)	4,445,000
1999 Preservation	16,925,000
2001 Preservation	28,225,000
2001 Refunding	41,355,000
2002	52,000,000
2002 Refunding	40,630,000
2003 Refunding	15,020,000
2004	96,400,000

Net Outstanding Bonded Debt Subject to 20% Limit 321,460,400

Legal 20% Debt Margin (Available Borrowing Capacity) \$473,644,017

Debt Limit Equal to 6% of Assessed Valuation \$238,531,325

General Obligation Bonded Debt Subject to 6% Debt Limit (net of amounts available in Debt Service Funds for payment on July 1, 2004):

1993 Refunding	\$9,924,000
1993A Refunding	1,450,600
1997 Series H Roads	1,235,000
1997 Refunding	2,365,000
1989 Series I (1998)	3,645,000
1999A Streets	4,219,605
1999A Pima Road	1,280,395
2002	9,295,000
2002 Refunding	22,875,000
2004	17,000,000

Net Outstanding Bonded Debt Subject to 6% Limit 73,289,600

Legal 6% Debt Margin (Available Borrowing Capacity) \$165,241,725**State Regulation**

The Arizona Constitution (Article 9, Section 8), provides that the general obligation bonded indebtedness for a city for general municipal purposes may not exceed 6% of the secondary assessed valuation of the taxable property in that city. In addition to the 6% limitation for general municipal purpose bonds, cities may issue general obligation bonds up to an additional 20% of the secondary assessed valuation for supplying such city with water, artificial light, or sewers, and for the acquisition and development of land for open space preserves, parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities.

City of Scottsdale Compliance with State Regulation

This schedule indicates that the secondary assessed valuation of property within the City of Scottsdale allows a maximum legal bonding capacity of \$795,104,417 for projects subject to the 20% limitation and \$238,531,325 for projects subject to the 6% limitation.

Legal Debt Capacity Used based on the City's current outstanding general obligation debt, as of June 30, 2004, the City has *used* (borrowed) the following legal debt capacity by percentage limitation:

20% limitation	\$321,460,400	or 40.43%
6% limitation	\$73,289,600	or 30.73%
Total O/S G.O. Bonds	\$394,750,000	

Legal Debt Capacity Available based on the City's current outstanding general obligation debt, as of June 30, 2004, the City has available (for borrowing) the following legal debt capacity by percentage limitation:

20% limitation	\$473,644,017	or 59.57%
6% limitation	\$165,241,725	or 69.27%

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Actual – Actual, as used in the fund summaries and department and division summaries within the budget document, represents the actual costs results of operations. This category is presented on a GAAP basis, with the exception that depreciation and amortization are not budgeted and principal payments on debt in the enterprise funds are budgeted as expenses.

Adopted – Adopted, as used in the fund summaries and department and division summaries within the budget document, represents the budget as approved by the City Council.

Appropriation – An authorization made by the City Council, which permits the City to incur obligations and to expend resources.

Assessed Valuation – A government sets a valuation upon real estate or other property as a basis for levying taxes. An assessed valuation represents the appraised valuation less any exemptions.

Balanced Budget - Arizona State law requires a “balanced” budget, which is “all-inclusive”. Arizona State Revised Statute (42-17151) defines a “balanced” budget as follow:

“Fix, levy and assess the amount to be raised from primary property taxation and secondary property taxation. This amount, plus all other sources of revenue, as estimated, and unencumbered balances from the preceding fiscal year, shall equal the total of amounts proposed to be spent in the budget for the current fiscal year.”

Under Arizona State law “all-inclusive” means if an item is not budgeted (i.e. does not have an appropriation), it cannot legally be spent during the fiscal year. Therefore, the budget must include sufficient appropriation provisions for expenditures related to revenues (e.g., possible future grants) that cannot be accurately determined or even anticipated when the budget is adopted in June. This budgetary flexibility allows the City to comply with the Arizona State law and to pro-actively pursue emerging revenue sources as the budget year unfolds. The contingent expenditure appropriations associated with items such as possible future grants/revenues may not be spent without prior City Council approval during a public meeting.

Base Budget – Cost of continuing the existing levels of service in the current budget year.

Beginning Balance – The beginning balance is the residual non-restricted funds brought forward from the previous fiscal year (ending balance).

Bonds – Bonds are debt instruments, which require repayment of a specified principal amount on a certain date (maturity date), together with interest at a stated rate or according to a formula for determining the interest rate.

Bond Funds – Established to account for bond proceeds to be used only for approved bond projects.

Budget – A budget is a plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year. In practice, the term budget is used in two ways. Sometimes it designates the financial plan presented for adoption and other times it designates the plan finally approved. It is usually necessary to specify whether the budget under consideration is preliminary and tentative, or whether the appropriating body has approved it.

Budget Calendar – The schedule of key dates, which a government follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

Budgetary Basis – Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), with the exception that (1) encumbrances are considered to be an expenditure chargeable to appropriations; (2) no depreciation is budgeted for proprietary funds; and (3) bond principal in the enterprise funds is subject to appropriation.

Capital Expenditures - the City defines a capital expenditure as using the following three criteria: (1) relatively high monetary value (equal to or greater than \$25,000), (2) long asset life (equal to or greater than 5 years useful life), and (3) results in the creation of a fixed asset, or the revitalization of a fixed asset.

Capital Outlay – Includes the purchase of land, the purchase or construction of buildings, structures, and facilities of all types, plus machinery and equipment. It includes expenditures that result in the acquisition or addition of a fixed asset or increase the capacity, efficiency, span of life, or economy of operating an existing fixed asset. For an item to qualify as a capital outlay expenditure it must meet all of the following requirements: (1) have an estimated useful life of more than one year; (2) typically have a unit cost of \$5,000 or more; and (3) be a betterment or improvement. Replacement of a capital item is classified as a capital outlay under the same code as the original purchase. Replacement or repair parts are classified under commodities.

Capital Improvement Funds – Established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. The City maintains several Capital Project funds to ensure legal compliance and financial management for various restricted revenues.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) – A capital improvement plan is a comprehensive plan that projects the capital needs of the community. Generally, it is a cyclical process that projects the needs for a set number of years. Capital improvement plans are essential to sound infrastructure and financial planning. The annual capital budget is derived from the long-term CIP.

Capital Project – Any project having assets of significant value and having a useful life of five years or more. Capital projects include the purchase of land, design, engineering and construction of buildings, and infrastructure items such as streets, bridges, drainage, street lighting, and water systems.

Commodities – Commodities are expendable items purchased through the City-approved centralized purchasing process. This classification includes supplies, repair and replacement parts, small tools, and maintenance and repair materials that are not of a capital nature.

Community Facilities Districts (CFD) – CFDs are special purpose public improvement districts. By utilizing a variety of public funding options such as bonds, special assessments, taxes and user fees, CFDs provide a mechanism to finance public infrastructure, the operation and maintenance of public infrastructure, and enhanced municipal services in qualifying areas.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The index is used as a measure of the increase in the cost of living (i.e., economic inflation).

Contingency – A budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not otherwise budgeted.

Contracts Payable – Contracts payable represents a liability reflecting amounts due on contracts of goods or services furnished to the City.

Contractual Services – Includes expenditures for services performed by firms, individuals, or other City departments. Supplies are not included in the contractual services accounts.

Cost Center – An organizational budget/operating unit within each City division or department.

Court Enhancement Fund – A fund to accumulate fees imposed by the City Court on fines, sanctions, penalties and assessments for the purpose of enhancing the technological, operational and security capabilities of the City Court.

Debt Service – Paid from the General Fund, is primarily contractual debt related to sales tax development agreements and will vary based on the actual sales tax collections at each developed site.

Debt Service Funds – Established to account for the accumulation of resources and for the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest that are not serviced by the General, Special Revenue, and Enterprise Funds. It does not include contractual obligations accounted for in the individual funds.

Department – The combination of divisions of the City headed by a general manager with a specific and unique set of goals and objectives (i.e., Police, Fire, Financial Services, Water Resources, etc.).

Division – A functional unit within a department consisting of one or more cost centers engaged in activities supporting the unit's mission and objectives.

Encumbrance – Includes obligations in the form of purchase orders, contracts, or other commitments. They cease to be encumbrances when paid, canceled, or when the actual liability is established.

Encumbrance Rebudgets – The balance of unliquidated purchase commitments brought forward from the previous fiscal year.

Ending Balance – The residual non-restricted funds that are spendable or available for appropriation at the end of the fiscal year.

Enterprise Capital Funds – are used to account for utility rates and development fees for specific projects.

Enterprise Funds – Established to account for operations, including debt service that are financed and operated similarly to private businesses - where the intent is the service is self-sufficient, with all costs supported predominantly by user charges. The City maintains three Enterprise Funds to account for Water & Sewer, Solid Waste, and Aviation activities.

Equipment Rental – Represents fees charged to other areas of the City for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of City vehicles. The fee for these charges is returned to the fleet management internal service fund as revenue.

Estimate – Represents the original adopted budget plus any prior year open purchase orders, contingency transfers, approved changes, and anticipated year-end savings.

Excise Debt – Represents debt that is repaid by excise taxes. In this case, the excise taxes used to fund the debt service payments are a portion of the transaction privilege (sales) tax and transient occupancy tax.

Expenditures – Represents decreases in net financial resources. They include current operating expenses, which require the current or future use of net current assets, debt services, and capital outlays.

Fees – Charges for specific services.

Financial Policy – A government's directive with respect to revenues, spending, reserves, and debt management as these relate to government services, programs and capital investment. Financial policy provides an agreed upon set of principles for the planning and programming of government budgets and its funding.

Fiscal Year – A twelve-month period designated as the operating year for accounting and budgeting purposes in an organization. The City of Scottsdale's fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

Five-Year Financial Plan – An estimation of revenues and expenses required by the City to operate for the next five-year period.

Forecast – a prediction of a future outcome based on known and unknown factors. It is the City's practice to exclude prior year carryover purchase orders from individual department expenditure totals reflected in the General Fund five-year financial plan. Instead an aggregate amount of estimated carryover purchase orders is shown as reserve of the fund balance. Using an aggregate amount prevents year-to-year distortions at the departmental level, which could result from fluctuations in carryover purchase orders.

Franchise Fee – Charged to the water and sewer utility fund, is a reimbursement to the general fund for the utility's use of City streets and right-of-ways.

Fringe Benefits – Contributions made by a government to meet commitments or obligations for employee-related expenses. Included is the government's share of costs for social security and the various pension, medical, and life insurance plans.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) – A calculation used to convert part-time hours to equivalent full-time positions. Full-time employee salaries are based on 2,080 hours per year. The full-time equivalent of a part-time employee is calculated by dividing the number of hours budgeted by 2,080.

Fund – A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Records cash and other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances and changes therein. These are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Fund Balance – The balance of net financial resources that are spendable or available for appropriation.

Fund Summary – A combined statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the prior year's actual, adopted, estimated budgets, and the current year's adopted budgets.

GAAP Adjustments – Differences arising from the use of a basis of accounting for budgetary purposes that differs from the basis of accounting applicable when reporting on operations in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). For example, depreciation and amortization in Enterprise Funds are not considered expenses on the budget basis of accounting, but are considered expenses on the GAAP basis.

General Fund – Primary operating fund of the City. It exists to account for the resources devoted to finance the services traditionally associated with local government. Included in these services are police and fire protection, parks and recreation, planning and economic development, general administration of the City, and any other activity for which a special fund has not been created.

General Long-term Debt – Represents any unmatured debt not considered to be a fund liability.

General Obligation Bonds (G.O. Bonds) – Bonds secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer. G.O. bonds issued by local units of government are secured by a pledge of the issuer's property taxing power (secondary portion). They are usually issued to pay for general capital improvements such as parks and roads.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) – The uniform minimum standards and guidelines to financial accounting and reporting. They govern the form and content of the basic financial statements of an entity. GAAP encompass the conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define the accepted accounting practices at a particular time. They include both broad guidelines of general application and detailed practices and procedures. GAAP provides standards by which to measure financial presentations.

Goal – A statement of broad direction, purpose or intent based on the needs of the community. A goal is general and timeless.

Grant – A contribution by one government unit or funding source to another. The contribution is usually made to aid in the support of a specified function (i.e., education or drug enforcement), but it is sometimes for general purposes.

Grant Capital Funds – are used to account for the proceeds of capital grants.

Golf Course Surcharge – A \$1 per nine hole surcharge established in 1994 for all City owned golf courses. Revenue collected from this source is used for capital improvements, debt service on capital improvements, silt management, catastrophic flood funding, and support of the FBR Open golf tournament.

Highway User Fuel Tax – Gasoline tax shared with municipalities; a portion is distributed based upon the population of the City and a portion is distributed based upon the origin of the sales of the fuel. The Arizona State Constitution requires that this revenue be used solely for street and highway purposes.

Improvement Districts – Consists of property owners desiring improvements to their property. Bonds are issued to finance these improvements, which are repaid by assessments on affected property. Improvement District debt is paid for by a compulsory levy (special assessment) made against certain properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit primarily those properties.

Indirect Cost Allocation – Funding transferred to the general fund from enterprise funds for specific central administrative functions, which benefit those funds (i.e., City Manager, Financial Services Department, Human Resources, Legal, etc.).

In-Lieu Property Tax – Charges to the enterprise funds, which compensates the general fund for the property tax that would have been paid if the utilities were for-profit companies.

Intergovernmental Revenues – Levied by one government but shared on a predetermined basis with another government or class of governments.

Internal Service Fund – Established to account for the financing, on a cost-reimbursement basis, of commodities or services provided by one program for the benefit of other programs within the City. The City maintains two Internal Service Funds to account for Fleet and Self-Insurance activities.

Mission – Defines the primary purpose of the City and is intended to guide all organizational decisions, policies, and activities (internal and external) on a daily basis.

Municipal Property Corporation (MPC) – A non-profit corporation established to issue bonds to fund City capital improvements projects.

Needs Assessment – The foundation for determining what City customers feel is needed. Market surveys, public hearings, and boards and commission surveys are conducted.

Objective – Something to be accomplished in specific, well-defined, and measurable terms and that is achievable within a specific time frame.

Operating Budget – The plan for current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. The annual operating budget is the primary means by which most of the financing, acquisition, spending, and service delivery activities of a government are controlled. The use of annual operating budgets is required by law in Arizona and is a requirement of Scottsdale's City Charter.

Operating Revenue – Funds that the government receives as income to pay for ongoing operations. It includes such items as taxes, fees from specific services, interest earnings, and grant revenues. Operating revenues are used to pay for day-to-day services.

Ordinance – A formal legislative enactment by the governing body of a municipality. If it is not in conflict with any higher form of law, such as a state statute or a constitutional provision, it has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the municipality to which it applies.

Other Fiscal Activity – Refers to various trust and agency funds used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governmental units, and other funds.

Outstanding Debt – The balance due at any given time resulting from the borrowing of money or from the purchase of goods and services.

Pay-As-You-Go Capital Improvement Projects (PAYG) – Capital projects whose funding source is derived from City revenue sources other than through the sale of voter-approved bonds.

PC Replacement Program – Established to centralize the responsibility for personal computer service and the maintenance of computer and printer inventories. Departments are assessed an annual fee based upon their inventory of PCs and printers in use. The charge is accumulated in the PC Replacement Fund and used to replace printers and desktop/laptop computers on a standard replacement schedule.

Performance Measure – Data collected to determine how effective or efficient a program is in achieving its objectives.

Personal Services – Include the salaries and wages paid to employees plus the City's contribution for fringe benefits such as retirement, social security, health, and workers' compensation insurance.

Preserve Bonds – Represent excise tax revenue bonds and G.O bonds. The bonds are special revenue obligations of the Scottsdale Preserve Authority payable solely from and secured by a 0.2% sales tax approved by City voters. The bonds are issued for the purpose of acquiring land for the McDowell Sonoran Preserve.

Program – A group of related activities performed by one or more organizational units for the purpose of accomplishing a function for which the City is responsible. A program differs from a division from the standpoint that cost centers from different departments may make up a program while cost centers from the same department make up a division.

Program Budget – A budget, which allocates money to the functions or activities of a government rather than to specific items of cost or to specific departments.

Property Tax – Based according to value of property and is used as the source of monies to pay general obligation debt (secondary property tax) and to support the general fund (primary property tax).

Primary Property Tax – Levied for the purpose of funding general government operations. Annual increases are limited to 2.0% of the previous year's maximum allowable primary property tax levy plus allowances for new construction and annexation of new property and tort litigation settlements.

Rebudget – Carryover represents encumbered and committed funds carried forward to the next fiscal year budget.

Refunding – A procedure whereby an issuer refinances an outstanding bond issue by issuing new bonds. There are generally two major reasons for refunding: (1) to reduce the issuer's interest costs or (2) to remove a burdensome or restrictive covenant imposed by the terms of the bonds being refinanced. The proceeds of the new bonds are either deposited into escrow to pay the debt service on the outstanding obligations when due, or they are used to immediately retire the outstanding obligations. The new obligations are referred to as the refunding bonds and the outstanding obligations being refinanced are referred to as the refunded bonds or the prior issue.

Reserve – An account which records a portion of the fund balance which must be segregated for some future use and which is, therefore, not available for further appropriation or expenditure.

Revenue Bonds – Bonds payable from a specific source of revenue, which do not pledge the full faith, and credit of the issuer. Revenue bonds are payable from identified sources of revenue and do not affect the property tax rate. Pledged revenues may be derived from operation of the financed project, grants, excise, or other specified non-property tax.

Racketeered Influenced and Corrupt Organizations

(RICO) Funds – Funds obtained from an anti-racketeering revolving fund maintained by either the Federal or State government as a result of asset forfeitures from criminal enterprises and are allocated to municipalities for approved non-recurring public safety expenditures.

Secondary Property Tax – Levied for the purpose of funding the principal, interest, and redemption charges on general obligation bonds of the City. The amount of this tax is determined by the annual debt service requirements on the City's general obligation bonds.

Self Insurance – The retention by an entity of a risk of loss arising out of the ownership of property or from some other cause instead of transferring that risk through the purchase of an insurance policy.

Service Levels – Describe the present services provided by a City department and/or division within the department.

Sinking Fund – An account into which a debt issuer makes periodic deposits to ensure the timely availability of sufficient monies for the payment of debt service requirements. The revenues to be deposited into the sinking fund and payments therefrom are determined by the terms of the bond contract.

Special Assessment – A compulsory levy made against certain properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit primarily those properties.

Special Revenue Funds – Established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The City maintains the following five Special Revenue Funds: Highway User Revenue, Preservation Privilege Tax, Transportation Privilege Tax, Special Programs, and Grants.

Stakeholder - refers to anyone affected by or who has a stake in government. This term stakeholder includes, but is not limited to: citizens, customers, elected officials, management, employees and their representatives (whether unions or other agents), businesses, vendors, other governments, and the media.

Street Light Improvement Districts – Formed to provide a means for properties within a district to maintain street lights within their boundaries. A street light tax is levied against the property owner to cover the cost of electrical billings received and paid by the City.

Taxes – Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for common benefit. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefits such as special assessments. Neither does the term include charges for services rendered only to those paying such charges, such as water service.

Tax Rate – The amount of tax levied for each \$100 of assessed valuation.

Transfers – The authorized exchanges of cash or other resources between funds, divisions, departments and/or capital projects.

Transportation Privilege Tax Capital Fund – Established to account solely for transportation projects.

Trend Analysis – Examines changes over time, which provides useful management information such as the City's current financial situation and its future financial capacity to sustain service levels.

Trust Funds – Established to administer resources received and held by the City as the trustee or agent for others. Use of these funds facilitates the discharge of responsibility placed upon the City by virtue of law or other similar authority.

Unreserved Fund Balance – The portion of a fund's balance that is not restricted for a specific purpose and is available for general appropriation.

Unrestricted General Capital Fund – Established to account for transfers-in from the General Fund and for any other activity for which a special capital fund has not been created.

User Fee – The fee charged for services to the party or parties who directly benefits.

ORDINANCE NO. 3574

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SCOTTSDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, FINALLY DETERMINING AND ADOPTING ESTIMATES OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES BY THE CITY OF SCOTTSDALE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2004, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 2005, AND DECLARING THAT SUCH SHALL CONSTITUTE THE BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF SCOTTSDALE.

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Title 42 Chapter 17, Articles 1-5, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) and the City Charter, the Mayor and Council did, on May 17, 2004, make a budget estimate of the different amounts required to meet the public expenses for the ensuing year, an estimate of receipts from sources other than direct taxation, and the amount to be raised by taxation upon real and personal property within the City of Scottsdale, Arizona, and

WHEREAS, in accordance with said sections of said Code and City Charter and following due public notice, the Mayor and Council met on June 8, 2004 and adopted the budget, and at which meeting any taxpayer was privileged to appear and be heard in favor of or against any of the proposed expenditures or the primary and secondary tax levies, and

WHEREAS, it appears that publication has been duly made, as required by law, of said budget estimates, together with a notice that the Mayor and Council will meet on June 22, 2004, in the City Hall Kiva for the purpose of making the primary and secondary tax levies as set forth in said estimates, and

WHEREAS, it appears that the sums to be raised by taxation, as specified therein, do not, in the aggregate, exceed that amount for primary property taxes as computed in A.R.S. 42-17051, and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council of the City of Scottsdale have appeared and filed with the City Clerk said Tentative Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004 and ending June 30, 2005, and

WHEREAS, the City of Scottsdale budget, which was adopted on June 8, 2004, provides the resources for specific program activity and service levels, therefore

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the following estimates of revenue and expenditures as now reduced or changed are hereby adopted as the budget of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona, for the fiscal year 2004/05.

SECTION 2. Upon the recommendation of the City Manager, and with the approval of the City Council, expenditures may be made from the appropriation for the fund balance operating contingencies and reserves. Furthermore City Council delegates to the City Manager the authority to transfer of sums within any expenditure appropriation. The City Manager's approval shall be required to execute the transfer of sums within any expenditure appropriation. Also, any unencumbered appropriation balance or portion thereof may be transferred between offices, departments, divisions, or agencies to offset any fiscal year 2004/05 year-end budget variances upon approval of the City Manager.

SECTION 3. Money from any fund may be used for any of the appropriations, except money specifically restricted by State law or by City Ordinance or by Resolution.

SECTION 4. Schedules F for the fiscal year 2004/05 Adopted Budget follows:

SCHEDULE F

CITY OF SCOTTSDALE
Summary of Specific Budget Appropriations
Fiscal Year 2004/05

	OPERATING BUDGET	CAPITAL BUDGET	OTHER FISCAL ACTIVITY	TOTAL ACTIVITY
Department:				
General Government	\$ 21,315,296	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,315,296
Police	61,431,687	-	-	61,431,687
Financial Services	27,178,703	-	-	27,178,703
Transportation	12,013,197	-	-	12,013,197
Community Services	44,234,202	-	-	44,234,202
Information Systems	8,064,253	-	-	8,064,253
Fire	21,053,763	-	-	21,053,763
Water Resources	42,833,944	-	-	42,833,944
Municipal Services	34,767,498	-	-	34,767,498
Citizen & Neighborhood Resources	3,038,542	-	-	3,038,542
Human Resources	3,438,956	-	-	3,438,956
Economic Vitality	6,280,477	-	-	6,280,477
Planning & Development Services	12,777,578	-	-	12,777,578
Estimated Department Savings	(2,000,000)	-	-	(2,000,000)
CIP Operating Impacts	-	-	-	-
Internal Service Fund Offsets	(28,861,220)	-	-	(28,861,220)
Debt Service	85,493,373	-	-	85,493,373
Capital Improvements	-	732,653,500	-	732,653,500
Other Fiscal Activity:				
Grants	-	-	20,560,133	20,560,133
Designated Funds (Trusts)	-	-	1,670,400	1,670,400
Total 2004/05 Budget	\$ 353,060,249	\$ 732,653,500	\$ 22,230,533	\$ 1,107,944,282
Reserve/Contingency Appropriations	25,869,205	4,500,000	250,000	30,619,205
Total Budget Appropriation	\$ 378,929,454	\$ 737,153,500	\$ 22,480,533	\$ 1,138,563,487

ORDINANCE NO. 3575

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SCOTTSDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, LEVYING UPON THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE PROPERTY WITHIN THE CITY OF SCOTTSDALE, SUBJECT TO TAXATION OF CERTAIN SUM UPON EACH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00) OF ASSESSED VALUATION SUFFICIENT TO RAISE THE AMOUNT ESTIMATED TO BE REQUIRED IN THE ANNUAL BUDGET, LESS THE AMOUNT ESTIMATED TO BE RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE; PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE VARIOUS BOND REDEMPTIONS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING INTEREST UPON BONDED INDEBTEDNESS AND PROVIDING FUNDS FOR GENERAL MUNICIPAL EXPENSES; ALL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 2005.

WHEREAS, by the provisions of the City Charter and State Statute, an ordinance is required to set the property tax levy for fiscal year 2004/05.

WHEREAS, the county of Maricopa is assessing and collecting authority for the City of Scottsdale, the Clerk is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of this ordinance to the County Assessor.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. There is hereby levied on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of the assessed value of all property, both real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Scottsdale, except such property as may be by law exempt from taxation, a primary property tax levy not to exceed the maximum levy allowed by law for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 2005, and allowable tort liability claims. The total primary levy is \$18,020,339, resulting in a tax rate of \$0.4518 per \$100 of assessed value. Said figure subject to change only if a court decision were to reduce the net assessed valuation in a significant manner.

SECTION 2. In addition to the rate set in SECTION 1 hereof, there is hereby levied on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of assessed valuation of all property, both real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Scottsdale, except such property as may be by law exempt from taxation, a secondary property tax rate of \$0.6184 per \$100 of assessed value, a rate sufficient to raise the sum of \$26,858,978 for the purpose of providing a bond interest and redemption fund for General Obligation debt service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

SECTION 3. Failure by the county officials of Maricopa County, Arizona, to properly return the delinquent list, any irregularity in assessments or omission in the same, or any irregularity in any proceedings shall not invalidate such proceedings or invalidate any title conveyed by any tax deed; failure or neglect of any officer(s) to timely perform any of the assigned duties shall not invalidate any proceedings or any deed or sale pursuant thereto, the validity of the assessment or levy of taxes or of the judgment of sale by which the collection of the same may be enforced shall not affect the lien of the City of Scottsdale upon such property for the delinquent taxes unpaid thereon, and no overcharge as to part of the taxes or of costs shall invalidate any proceedings for the collection of taxes or the foreclosure; and all acts of officers de facto shall be valid as if performed by officers de jure.

SECTION 4. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

